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[120]

CRICKET NOTES.

LAST WEEK-END MATCHES.

[CONTINUED.]

The win scored by the Royal Engineers against the Craigenower C.C. was not such a great surprise to those who were aware that the Engineers, having no football fixture, would be able to have their best or nearly their best team out. Lawrence, Heath, Townsend and Pascall have never before this year all been able to help the cricket team, with the result that the Engineers sportingly kept their fixtures by including four men quite new to the game. Lawrence and Pascall were especially missed in the batting and bowling departments respectively, and from the change which these two men had in last Saturday's victory, I hope that they may be induced to give cricket a chance, now that they have so enthusiastically supported football for the first half of the season.

When all is said and done, Craigenower, though fighting stubbornly throughout the League, have been lucky in that its tail end has "done the trick" or more than one occasion, and as that same luck may not hold good, the Club will be wise to look around for new talent. There are, I should say, at least two members of the Indian Recreation Club, who are worthy of a place in the Craigenower eleven. In their last two matches, Craigenower have been without the services of L. E. Lammert, who has proved himself one of the best all round men in the team.

It was the Royal Engineers' first victory, and I am hoping for more, as they thoroughly deserve all the success which they gain. Lieut.-Col. Coles, the new O.C. is a keen cricketer, and may be depended upon to make an effort to have the R.E. represented as strongly as possible in future League matches.

The Manchester Regiment, who opened their League season some weeks ago with a match against the University, met that team for the second time and scored what must be accounted a surprising win. If it was not surprising that the University bowlers allowed the infantrymen to score 105 runs in their first innings, it certainly was surprising that the University could not score more than 61 themselves. Of the five matches the University have played at home they have lost two and drawn three. On the last occasion the Manchester met the University, the former scored 202, while the University, with insufficient time, collected 131 for the loss of 5 wickets. Playing against the R.G.A. the University scored 176 for the loss of 9 wickets; against the R.E. they scored 198 for 5 wickets, against the Navy they totalled 190. Their score on Saturday last, therefore, was the smallest they have made this season on their own ground. Indeed, excluding their recent match with Craigenower, it is the smallest score which they have put up for a long time.

A feature of the game was the splendid fielding on both sides. The wicket-keeping of Ponsonby Fane was particularly good. He stumped three of the Manchester men in their second innings, in which there was not a single "extra." The University are certain to do better as the season progresses, if they are able to maintain their full strength, for a side which has such all-round men as Marley, Wright, Redmond and Ramjahn and such a splendid wicket-keeper as Ponsonby Fane must sooner or later come into its own.

Three League matches are being played to-morrow. The Navy-Craigenower match will be a close one if the sailors are as strongly represented as they were against the Hongkong C.C. last week. Kowloon meets the Civil Service at Kowloon, and the two teams are so well matched that it is not easy to say who will win. Kowloon will, of course, have the advantage of playing on their own ground. The recent successes of the R.G.A. makes me fancy that they will beat the C.R.C. to-morrow, for the second time in the League. Bdr. Sharman scored 128 when last the R.G.A. met the Chinese.

The cricket league controversy which has been the chief topic in sporting circles has done no good to the R.G.A. team. If it has shown one thing more than another, it has shown that the League Committee should have a firmer grasp of affairs than they appear to have. Postponements should only be permitted with the approval of the Committee previously obtained, and the word should be put round that it will be in the best interests of all the Clubs in the League if the rules are strictly observed without "fear, favour or affection." A letter signed "Footballer" from the Victoria Harriers, Hongkong, which appeared in Monday's issue of the Hongkong Daily Press does not require any answer from me, in view of what I have already said.

LEAGUE TABLE.

(UP TO JANUARY 11th).

	P.	W.	L.	D.	PTS.
R.G.A.	7	5	0	1	16
Craigenower	8	5	2	1	16
Civil Service	7	4	1	2	14
Kowloon	6	4	1	1	13
C.R.C.	7	2	3	2	8
Manchesters	5	2	2	1	7
University	8	1	4	3	6
R.E.	9	1	7	1	4
Navy	6	0	3	3	3

NOTWORTHY SCORES.

Bdr. Sharman (R.G.A. v. C.R.C.)	128
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. Manchesters)	114*
Sergt. Hall (Manchesters v. University)	109
Ng Sze Kwong (C.R.C. v. Navy)	83*
Ng Sze Kwong (C.R.C. v. University)	82
C. P. James (Kowloon v. R.E.)	81
Yew Man Tsun (C.R.C. v. R.E.)	76
Cpl. Waller (R.E. v. University)	69*
Bdr. Sharman (R.G.A. v. R.E.)	66*
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	64
Bdr. Sharman (R.G.A. v. Navy)	63*
P. M. Holborn (Navy v. C.R.C.)	60
A. H. Ramjahn (University v. Navy)	58
Sergt. Perkins (R.G.A. v. University)	56
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. Civil Service)	56
F. A. Redmond (University v. R.E.)	54
Lt. Sutherland (R.G.A. v. R.E.)	53
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. University)	53
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. C.R.C.)	52*
G. E. Marley (University v. C.R.C.)	52*
Sig. Hack (Navy v. University)	51
Sergt. Hall (C.R.C. v. C.C.C.)	51
R. A. Ponsonby Fane (University v. R.E.)	50
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. Kowloon)	50
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Navy)	50
B. Bates (C.C.C. v. Kowloon)	48
G. E. Marley (University v. Navy)	47
G. Lee (C.R.C. v. R.E.)	45
K. R. MacKaskill (Kowloon v. R.E.)	45
F. G. Thompson (C.C. v. C.R.C.)	45
Lieut. Kennet (Navy v. Civil Service)	45*
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. Navy)	45*
A. H. Ramjahn (University v. R.G.A.)	44
R. A. Ponsonby Fane (University v. R.E.)	43
Corpl. Mann (R.G.A. v. Civil Service)	43
G. E. Marley (University v. Manchesters)	41

*Not out.

NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.

Un. Hwa Fan (C.R.C. v. R.E.)	5 for 8
Gnr. Baines (R.G.A. v. C.R.C.)	5 " 9
Sergt. Athorne (R.G.A. v. R.E.)	5 " 12
F. Yew (C.R.C. v. Navy)	5 " 14
H. Overy (Kowloon v. C.C.C.)	5 " 13
R.E.O. Bird (Civil Service v. R.E.)	5 " 14
J. D. Wright (University v. Manchesters)	3 " 7
Yew Man Tsun (C.R.C. v. R.E.)	4 " 12
Sergt. Graham (R.E. v. D.E.)	4 " 13
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. R.E.)	4 " 13
Sergt. Graham (R.G.A. v. Manchesters)	7 " 22
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.)	3 " 12
E. W. Hamilton (Civil Service v. R.E.)	3 " 14
Sergt. Hall (Manchesters v. R.G.A.)	5 " 19
Pte. Maloney (Manchesters v. R.E.)	5 " 20
Sergt. Graham (R.G.A. v. C.R.C.)	5 " 20
Corpl. Pascall, R.E. v. C.C.C.)	5 " 25
Sergt. Strange (R.E. v. Manchesters)	6 " 26
L. E. Lammert (C.C.C. v. University)	4 " 19
F. A. Redmond (University v. C.C.C.)	5 " 27
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. C.R.C.)	7 " 42
U. Omar (C.C.C. v. Civil Service)	5 " 28

The Hongkong Cricket Club met the Navy last Saturday, and nearly won the match. The Hongkong C.C. have played nine games this season, winning four (against Kowloon and the Royal Engineers, Craigenower, and the Navy), and losing two (against Kowloon and "The Rest"). Three of their matches were drawn, and in each instance the Hongkong C.C. declared their innings closed in order to give their opponents a reasonable chance of winning.

In last Saturday's match F. J. de Rome increased his average with a meritorious innings of 84 runs. Reckoning only Hongkong C.C. matches (as distinct, for instance, from the match in which the Hongkong Residents met the Kowloon Residents) de Rome has now scored 235 runs, with an average of 39.4. Pearce's innings of 14 included some big hits. He has now scored 373 runs, with an average of 32.3 runs. Maas, who scored 32 runs, has been another successful batsman, having obtained 170 runs with an average of 23.6. Capt. F. H. Gray, who did not turn out last Saturday, is another man in the Hongkong C.C. who has been a fairly consistent scorer. He has an aggregate of 242 runs, with an average of 30.2.

Two other friendly matches were played last week-end. The Chinese scored a win at the expense of the 83rd Company R.G.A. Sharp (88) and Yaw Man Tsun (55) were the respective heroes. Lack of experience on the Indian side was evident when the Indian R.C. met the Police. The latter won mainly because the services of the best bowlers in the Indian team were not utilised.

A. E. Wood, of the Civil Service, is the first batsman to aggregate 500 runs in all cricket this season. Wood has played no less than 16 innings (three times not out) and has an aggregate of 736 runs with an average of 56.6. In League cricket alone Wood has scored 333 runs, with an average of 69.6. His biggest innings were 114 not out against the Manchesters in a League match, 105 not out against the C.R.C. in a friendly, and 90 for "The Rest" against Hongkong C.C.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following figures of noteworthy scores and bowling feats refer only to the friendly matches played up to January 11th this season:

NOTWORTHY SCORES.

F. G. Thompson (C.C.C. Singles v. "Married")	150
Capt. E. H. Gray (Hongkong v. C.R.C.)	121
C. J. Stapleton (De Sousa's XI v. Giltens XI)	116*
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong v. "The Best")	113
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. C.R.C.)	112*
Lt. Bernard (Navy v. Indians)	102
Commr. Gibson (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI)	102*
A. E. Wood ("The Rest" v. Hongkong)	99*
Lieut. Kennet (Navy v. University)	96
J. D. Wright (Giltens XI v. De Sousa's XI)	90
M. M. Maas (Hongkong v. C.R.C.)	89
F. J. de Rome (Hongkong v. Navy)	84
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	83
D. L. Noria (Craigenower v. Navy)	79*
Capt. Wahl (R.E. v. University)	79
Little (Police v. Indians)	77
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	75
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. Craigenower)	70
Sergt. Drummond (Civil Service v. C.C.C.)	69
B. W. Bradbury (Civil Service v. Craigenower)	68*
F. J. de Rome (Hongkong Residents v. Kowloon Residents)	68
Un. Sharp (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. C.R.C.)	68
Capt. E. H. Gray (Hongkong C.C. v. University)	68
B. W. Bradbury (Craigenower v. Indians)	66*
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	66
L. S. Thurgarland (Navy "B" v. University "B")	62*
T. H. King (Police v. Civil Service "B")	60
Lt. Cary (Navy v. Hongkong)	59
Sergeant Drummond (R.E. v. University)	59
Yew Man Tsun (C.R.C. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	55*
J. T. Ling (Civil Service "B" v. University "B")	53*
E. R. A. Macarthy (Naval XI v. University)	53
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong v. Civil Service)	52*
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. Hongkong)	52
Signalier Hack (Navy v. C.R.C.)	52*
A. H. Ramjahn (Indians v. Craigenower)	51
A. Drummond (Civil Service "B" v. Police)	51
F. J. de Rome (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.)	51
H. H. Taylor ("The Rest" v. Hongkong)	50
Chao Man Ping (University Pre-sent v. Past)	50
A. H. Ramjahn (Indians v. Navy)	50
D. M. Goodall (Craigenower v. Hongkong C.C.)	50

*Signifies not out.

NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.

Sto. Outter (Navy "B" v. University "B")	3 for 1
Gnr. Lacey (83rd Co. R.G.A. v. C.C.C.)	3 " 3
E. Sutton (Police v. Indians)	3 " 23
Sapr. Purnell (R.E. v. Navy)	3 " 21
G. E. Marley (Navy XI v. University)	4 " 12
E. W. Hamilton (Civil Service v. "A" v. 83rd Co.)	4 " 28
Gnr. Baines (88th Co. R.G.A. v. Navy)	6 " 10
D. E. Donnelly (Hongkong v. C.R.C.)	6 " 20
R. E. O. Bird (Hongkong Residents v. Kowloon Residents)	6 " 21
V. N. Atienza (University v. Navy "B")	6 " 18
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	6 " 18
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	4 " 14
R. Pestonji (Kowloon v. Hongkong)	4 " 15
W. P. Hall (Craigenower v. "B" v. Police)	7 " 28
Gr. Beckett (88th Co. R.G.A. v. Visitors XI)	4 " 16
E. W. Hamilton (Civil Service v. C.C.C.)	6 " 25
L. E. Lammert (C.C.C. v. 83rd Co. R.G.A.)	8 " 34
L. E. S. Hodge (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI)	8 " 30
P. T. Lammie (Craigenower Married v. Single)	0 " 54
D. E. Donnelly (Hongkong v. Navy)	7 " 48

*PERMANENT.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

CRAIGENOWER v. NAVY.

The following will represent Craigenower in their League match against the Navy to-morrow at 2 p.m. on Craigenower's ground:—R. Bana (capt.), F. G. Thompson, T. F. Ford, F. Kew, L. Lammert, W. Hall, A. di Arcelli, U. Omar, M. H. Ables, D. Ramjahn and A. Goldenborg.

C.R.C. v. R.G.A.

The following will play for the C.R.C. in the League match between the above teams to be played to-morrow at Causeway Bay:—Ng Sze Kwong (capt.), Yew Man Tsun, Harry Ching, George Lee, Un. Hwa Fan, Wei Lee San, K. K. Wong, James Wong, Wong Po Keung, Sin Man Ping and Chow Yat Cheong.

KOWLOON v. CIVIL SERVICE.

This League match will be played on the Kowloon ground to-morrow commencing at 2 p.m. Teams:—Kowloon: J. P. Robinson, C. P. James, L. J. Blackburn, C. J. Stapleton, H. H. Taylor, K. R. Macaskill, E. J. Edwards, D. M. Goodall, R. Pestonji, H. Overy and J. H. Mead.

Civil Service:—Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G. (Captain), R. E. O. Bird, A. E. Wood, P. T. Lammie, B. W. Bradbury, W. H. Edmonds, F. J. Ling, C. Sara, E. T. Crocker, F. Syme-Thompson and H. Strange.

FOOTBALL.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE v. ROYAL NAVY (R.).

The following will represent the College in their League match against the Royal Navy Reserves on the Navy ground at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow: E. Souza, W. Ogley and P. Xavier, S. Supher, S. Marcel and V. Xavier; R. Omar, E. E. Hyndman, E. Moosdeen, J. Silva and L. Xavier.

OUR GREAT WAR MACHINE.
WONDERFUL ARMY MADE IN FOUR YEARS.

[BY LORD DESERIER.]

Well may the British nation look with pride on what has been accomplished by our race, helped by the willing support of other races of our Empire, who, according to the Germans, "groaned under the tyranny of the Union Jack," and were ready to seize the moment of war as a favourable one for revolt and freedom. We have made a more efficient war machine in four years than the enemy had made in forty; but the making of it has taught us many a bitter lesson, which we shall do well to lay to heart. Chiefly has it taught us the unnecessary expenditure of lives and money involved in the creation of a great army and war machine in actual war time.

In the first week of war, when I was mobilising my command, a well-known and distinguished general whom I interviewed at the War Office said to me: "Please remember we are playing a game which no rules exist, so we have to make them as we go along"—a terse and homely way of accurately describing the situation.

There is no harm in saying so now. It is only by realising how hopelessly unprepared we were for a great war that we can possibly appreciate the extraordinary military achievements of this decadent and played-out nation of shopkeepers, so contemptuously regarded by an arrogant and ruthless enemy.

The development of our artillery in a way never thought possible; the marvelous improvements in our flying service and the daring skill of its men; the invention of tanks and the part they played in smashing the Hindenburg line; all these, with the marvels of sound ranging, aeroplane, wireless, and photography, and the scientific discoveries of the medical service, will form subjects for many books. But all these would have been useless without the men of all services, especially the infantry. Nowhere has the British character emerged so triumphantly as it has in all the mud and swamp, the heat and cold, the sand and dust, in which the British infantry have had to "stick it" under shell fire and conditions unparalleled in war.

Men from civilian life, with no military knowledge or experience, have shown what training with grit can do. Stubborn and dogged in defence, brave and skilful in attack, cheerful under circumstances of utmost discomfort, the trained British soldier has no equal when properly led and adequately provided—as he has been—by the wonderful staff organisation behind the lines and at home. The term British soldier embraces these splendid men from the Dominions, who, more than any, have left their mark on the battle. Under French and Belgians in France, Allies in Egypt and Palestine, Hamilton at Gallipoli, Milne at Salonika, Smuts in "German East," and Maude and Marshall in Mesopotamia; under other leaders in the Cameroons, German South-West, and the Indian frontier, the British Army, with the "Old Con." as its great example, has played its part alongside the Navy, in saving the world from that threatened course of German domination.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMED BURGLARIES IN HONGKONG.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

Sir, In view of the almost daily occurrence of armed robberies in this Colony, it surely behooves someone to make a stir concerning the apparent ease with which these are committed and the desperadoes escape. We look to the Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department for protection and presume these matters have his earnest and constant attention. Of what may be doing in his department to check these recurrences of armed robberies, the public have no means of knowing. But from the results of any steps which may be taken the public can judge or form an opinion. I think that on the results so far obtained that opinion must be a very poor one. Of course, the present incumbent has had hardly time to get fairly into harness, but what of his staff? It cannot be said that they are "new chums." Would it not be a sensible proceeding to reintroduce into the Colony the system of Night Passes which was formerly in force? Let it be made compulsory for every Chinese to carry a pass if out after 9 p.m. But let there not be reintroduced the regulation requiring him to carry a lantern. That is where there might be a "kick" from the law-abiding, respectable section of the Chinese community, but I do not think there would be any objection to the pass. The measure affects their safety and security just as much as, if not more than, that of the non-Chinese community. The majority of the non-Chinese community is not so prone to remain quiescent as the Chinese mostly do when invaded by armed gangs. Therefore any steps taken to check armed robberies will benefit the Chinese more than the non-Chinese section of the population.

Seeing that nearly every lawless character possesses arms of some description why is a systematic search of every Chinese tenement not made? In every case where more than one family occupies a flat (and especially when the occupants include single men) a close search should be made of the premises to see that no weapon is in the possession of any of the inmates. Especially should this apply to the poorer and more crowded sections of the Colony, such as East, West and Central Chinese quarters as well as that "hotbed" of iniquity—Yau-mati. The searching should be done during daytime and any able-bodied men found "loafing" in the flat instead of being out at work, should be questioned minutely as to their occupation and means of livelihood. In every case where satisfactory answers are not forthcoming let the "sucker" be banished at once. This would help rid the Colony of many a "N'er-do-well."

I think that much good would result if the above suggestions were acted upon. Yours faithfully,

"OLD-TIMER."

Hongkong, 16th January, 1919.

THE NEW FERRY SERVICE

OFFICIAL INSPECTION.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government inspected the New Ferry Service of the Kau Lung Sze Yeuk Kai Ferry Co., Ltd., yesterday evening. The others present were Sir Hayilland and Lady de Sausmarez, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Comdr. Beckwith, Mr. J. Macdonald, Dr. Ozorio, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. Li Fung San (Chairman of the Company) and Messrs. Lo Chak Hung, (Cheong Yue Hung, Wong Yue Ting, Kwok Kai, Chan Chiu Yee, Chik King and Wong Lai Tong (Directors).

A journey was made on a gaily beflagged ferry boat, the *Fu Hwa*, one of the largest ferries of the Company, to Yau-mati, Mongkok and Shamsuipo. The trip which occupied over an hour was quite enjoyable. Refreshments were served to the guests en route.

The piers at the various halting places were in a deplorable condition, but as they happen to the Government property, the Ferry Company cannot be held responsible. Indeed, the Company appears to have done everything in its power to provide for the convenience of passengers.

ROYAL AIR FORCE'S CLUB.

Viscount Cowdray has made a generous gift of £100,000 for the establishment of a Service Club for the Royal Air Force.

FIRE BRIGADE DEMONSTRATION.

A NEW STAGE IN FIRE PROTECTION.

A large crowd collected at the corner of Queen's Building, Prince's Building, St. George's Building and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s premises yesterday afternoon to watch certain tests being carried out by the Hongkong Fire Brigade. In pursuance of a policy of affording better protection to the City against fire, the Public Works Department have, from time to time, laid down bigger mains and more powerful hydrants in various centres, and it was to test the degree of improvement in the water pressure through the new hydrant at that important corner that the Fire Brigade turned out yesterday.

Fire Brigade Superintendent Lane and Chief Inspector Kerr were in charge of the operations, while the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police, and Mr. T. L. Perkins also took a keen interest in the proceedings. The Hon. Mr. C. McL. Messer was also present. Many of the Volunteer Fire Brigade members, who had been notified of the demonstration, were in attendance, prominent among those who helped being Messrs. W. J. Stackhouse and F. Syme Thomson.

The pressure tests were, from every point of view, eminently successful, and showed that, in that important part of the City at least, a measure of protection has been attained commensurate with the importance of the business interests. Working from the new hydrant, sufficient pressure was obtained to send a powerful jet of water from the road level to a few feet higher than the top of Queen's Buildings. Other hoses were taken to the top of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s office, and, with the aid of the fire engine motor, sufficient pressure was obtained to force the water through and out again in a very powerful jet which reached the ground with sufficient force to displace the smaller stones and pebbles.

An amusing incident, from the spectators' point of view, relieved the proceedings. When the water was about to be turned off, one of the firemen inadvertently pointed the hose towards a group of firemen standing close by. With such force did the water strike them that three of them were sent sprawling on the road. Before the crowd on the further side had time to laugh, the water came on them also, and they beat a hasty retreat, soaking wet.

DEATH OF MR. W. S. EMENS AT SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* of January 11th, says: We regret to record the death of Mr. Walter Scott Emens, which took place yesterday at Jessfield Ferry, at the age of 50 years.

Mr. Emens was one of the oldest American residents in Shanghai, coming to China in 1881 to join the American consular service, and while in charge of the land office at the American Consulate-General here he contributed largely to the first extension of the Settlement in 1892. He remained in the consular service for some years, afterwards joining the American Trading Co., whose manager he was in Tientsin. He took a prominent part in the administration of the Provisional Government of Tientsin during the Boxer Trouble and acted as Chief Judge of the Provisional Court there. Afterwards he engaged in business at Shanghai and was for many years a member of the firm of Messrs. Frazer & Co. Subsequently he set up in business on his own account under the name of W. S. Emens & Co. and was so engaged at the time of his death.

THE OFFICER'S DIGNITY.

A woman, one of 30,000 British working for the Y.M.C.A., was assigned to scrubbing the Eagle Hut floor. She had done little manual work in her life, but accepted the job without protest, and went down on her knees with a pail of hot water, a cloth, and a cake of soap. Soon the water in the pail was black. A man in uniform passed. The woman looked up and asked if he would mind emptying the pail and refilling it with clean water.

There was a theatrical pause, then this reply: "Damn it, madam, I'm an officer!" This time there was no pause, but like a flash the scrubwoman retorted: "Damn it, officer, I'm a duchess!"—*Sunday Times*.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

POSSESSION OF LOTTERY TICKETS.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, yesterday, two Chinese were charged with being in possession of lottery tickets.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, appeared for the defendants. Inspector Watt stated that, hearing there was an illegal lottery being held, he visited the defendants' cubicle in D'Aguilar Street. Here he saw the two defendants, and, on searching the cubicle, found the lottery tickets, and books relating to the lottery on the bed.

The defendants denied that the tickets belonged to them. They were *fokis* to another Chinese, who had gone to Canton. One of the defendants stated that he usually slept underneath the bed, while the second defendant informed the Magistrate that his wardrobe consisted of the suit of clothing he was wearing at the time. (Laughter.)

Mr. d'Almada stated that the Police visited the cubicle with the idea of arresting the other man, whom they heard was carrying on a lottery. It was the usual custom for Chinese of the coolie class to live together in a cubicle, and, in this instance the two defendants did not even pay the rent. The Police, finding that their bird had flown, had arrested these two men.

DEPORTEES AS STOWAWAYS

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. Wood, three Chinese were charged with being stowaways on board the *Nam Sing*. It was stated that twenty-three Chinese criminals who were regarded as undesirable in Bangkok, were banished from that port and put on board the steamer bound for Swatow, with the intention of repatriating them to China. When the vessel reached Swatow, twenty-three hid themselves. The vessel left Hongkong, and, on the high seas, the men were discovered. They were arrested and handed over to the Police when the vessel arrived in the Colony.

Defendants stated that they were not aware of the fact that they had landed at Swatow. One of the men informed the Magistrate that his wife, who was on board the vessel, would give evidence to that effect.

Mr. Wood remanded the case.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN CHINA.

A WONDERFUL AND EXCELLENT PIECE OF WORK.

Mr. W. E. Hind, in a letter to *The Times*, gives the views of one particularly well qualified to judge as to the merits of this special form of propaganda work for disseminating information in the Chinese Empire.

The Bishop of Fuh-Kien (Rev. John Hind, M.A.), who has spent 18 years in that district, before his return to China on the 12th instant, expressed himself very emphatically on the subject of British propaganda, which he characterised as "a very wonderful and excellent piece of work." The Germans, he says, were first in the field, with the result that by the end of 1916 China was largely pro-German; when, however, the excellence of our activities began to tell, a marked change in public opinion was noticeable, enemy propaganda was pushed aside, and now it may be said that the Chinese are as a nation pro-Allied. The newspapers, and the letterpress of those illustrated, have been printed in an elegant style of Chinese, and have made a powerful appeal to the literati of the country, and having been circulated in such enormous quantities it may be said that British propaganda has reached the remotest parts of China. These efforts have appealed to the reason and intelligence of the people, supported by well-reasoned arguments and a presentation of facts bearing the stamp of reliability. The effects of this valuable work will be felt for years. Surely when such result have been accomplished it is not reasonable to hope that the energy, foresight, and judgment displayed by those responsible for this important work will be utilised in the direction of still further establishing our position in this great Empire of the Far East.

A SCIENTIST ON MAN'S SOUL.

"Man's soul consists of the ether which holds the material body together. When the material body is worn out the etheric body is as good as new, and by putting on some material concomitant can communicate with us still."—Sir Oliver Lodge, at the Royal Institution, Liverpool.

THE GERMANS IN CHINA.

HONGKONG'S ATTITUDE.

WHOLE-HEARTED SYMPATHY OF PEOPLE AT HOME.

The *London and China Express*, in its issue of November 20th, says:—Now that the war is within measurable distance of ending, the position of Germans in China is bound to become a vexed question. The ball has been set rolling at Hongkong, where at a large public meeting a resolution was unanimously passed demanding that the Germans deported from the Colony to Australia should not be allowed to return to Hongkong or China at the conclusion of the war, but should be repatriated to Germany. Further, the meeting re-affirmed its unaltered conviction that no German subject should be allowed to reside in the Colony or to trade there for a number of years. There is every reason to believe that this feeling exists in the same degree of intensity in the Straits Settlements and Malaya, and in other places in China where British and Allied communities are to be found. No doubt public expression will be given to this sentiment in all such localities.

The position is a difficult as well as a delicate one, but it will have to be faced. The instinct of the average Briton is to shake hands with a beaten foe and to let bygones be bygones, provided, of course, that the enemy has been an honourable one and fought fairly. Nowhere in the British Empire, least of all in the far-off British communities in China, does the spirit to hit a man when he is down prevail. In considering the case of the Germans in China, however, there seems little room for the display of that chivalry which the civilised nations of the world have been wont to accord to the enemies they have conquered in a fair fight. When the war broke out Germans and Britishers in Hongkong, Singapore and many ports in China were in friendly association, both as regards business and social relations; and although these relations had perforce to be severed, the feeling of British residents was inclined at first to be more or less sympathetic towards the position of Germans in their midst, whose position had become so untenable through circumstances over which they had no control. The ferocious and unprovoked manner in which the German Command was conducting the war in Europe, and the attitude of the local German themselves, soon extinguished any such sentiment. It became abundantly clear that the atrocities of the German army were not only approved of but openly applauded by enemy subjects in their midst. In many cases Germans made themselves distinctly objectionable, and in the British Colonies of Hongkong and Singapore their expulsion followed as a matter of course. Not only did they not play the game after the outbreak of hostilities, but it was discovered, when German businesses came to be liquidated, that prior to the war they had been trading unfairly in China, to the injury of their British and other competitors. There is no need to recapitulate their peculiar and, in numerous instances, dishonest methods of doing business. These are well-known, and have been fully stated from time to time in our own columns. Moreover, in many other places in China where they were, unfortunately, left their freedom by the Government of that country, they have plotted and conspired against Allied interests in the most flagrant manner. In a word, the Germans in China have been a menace throughout the whole four years of war, and there is abundant evidence that they have been engineering schemes and paying the way for the resumption of their trade in that country on the old lines immediately hostilities cease.

It is necessary to bear all this in mind as the time approaches when these enemy subjects, or many of them, will seek to return to their old haunts in the hope of carrying on business as though the war had never taken place. In the circumstances, "once bit, twice shy" should be the motto of our officials, merchants and traders in China. Therefore it is impossible not to feel sympathetically with the residents of Hongkong in their desire to prevent the Germans coming in their midst again when the war is over. It is easy to understand the repugnance they would experience at such association, at any rate for some considerable period to come. What the official attitude towards this question is we do not know, but we regard it as highly desirable from every point of view that in British Colonies like that of Hongkong and Singapore, German financiers and traders should not be permitted to take up their residence there for a specified number of years. The interval would give some opportunity for observing how far the German people are repentant of their crimes against civilisation, and whether a new spirit is likely to be inculcated in them by their democratised form of Government. In other words, they should be made to undergo a period of probation before they are again allowed to mix on equal terms with civilised communities. Such restrictions may not be possible, or perhaps even necessary, in the Allied countries in Europe, but in the smaller British Colonies, like those of Hongkong and Singapore, the stance of the Germans again at the close of the war would be likely to be productive of the most unfortunate results. As to other centres of foreign trade in China the matter, of course, rests with the Chinese Government, which, considering that China is one of the Allies, has shown strange laxity in dealing with the Germans in their midst. China has no reason to love the Germans, and has suffered much at their hands. It is for her interest, therefore, to take steps to eliminate or protect herself against the German menace. However this may be, British residents in Hongkong may rest assured that they have the wholehearted sympathy of people at home in their efforts to rid the Colony for many years at any rate of the presence of Germans in their midst.

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THE "PEACE-MAKERS."

ALLIED INTERVENTION IN POLAND.

PARIS, January 13th.

A Havas message says:

The peace makers now assembled in Paris started their task yesterday at the Quai d'Orsay where an informal conference was held for a preliminary exchange of views as to the working of the Peace Conference.

Before the conference, a meeting of the Supreme Allied War Council was held. Marshal Foch and other chief military advisers were present.

An important decision was taken regarding the renewal of the Armistice asked for by Germany.

The principal questions arising out of the renewal of the Armistice was the military assistance which the Allied and Associated Powers should give to Poland.

The Inter-Allied High Command considers it indispensable that the two Polish Divisions transported to Poland should be supported by a certain number of Allied detachments, permitting the occupation, militarily, of the railway from Danzig to Thorn.

M. Clemenceau has formed a consultative judicial committee, to advise him on all Peace Conference questions. The committee consists of a President and six members. Professors of Law.

THE LOUVRE.

SEVERAL GALLERIES OPENED.

PARIS, January 13th.

A Havas message says:

Several galleries of sculpture in the famous Louvre Museum were opened again yesterday.

The picture galleries are not ready.

THE REBIRTH OF POLAND.

CENTURIES OF REVOLT AND REPRESSION.

Poland as an independent nation disappeared from the map of Europe in 1795. This year (or next year at the latest) its independence will be restored and its unity re-established.

The history of Poland is a tragic and almost unbroken struggle. External wars and internal stupidity hurried the unfortunate country through centuries, until at last it fell in pieces into the hungry maws of Prussia, Russia, and Austria.

As long ago as the tenth century the Poles were fighting Germans and despite the number of their enemies and oppressors they have always held the Prussians in particular detestation. Tartars, Lithuanians, Bohemians, Turks, Russians all had their wars with Poland. Its constitution was anarchic. Its aristocracy was wealthy but not wise, brave but not too scrupulous, all-powerful and narrow visioned. Its kings were elected, and Swedes, Saxons, and French Valois have sat on its throne.

The first partition of Poland was engineered in 1772 by Catherine of Russia and Frederick the Great, with the connivance of Austria. Poland lost a fourth of her territory and a fifth of her population, but she retained Warsaw, Cracow, and Danzig.

In 1791 a revolution gave the country a workable constitution, but the nobles promptly intrigued with Russia, Prussia, fearing that she might lose her share of any possible spoil, tore up, in the Prussian fashion, a treaty that she had made with the new Government, and the second partition occurred in 1793. Russia obtained all the eastern provinces from Lithuania to Moldavia. Prussia acquired Danzig and Thorn, and Austria received a smaller share.

Then followed the Kosciuszko rebellion—heroic, ill-fated failures and the final partition in 1795. An independent duchy of Warsaw existed until 1813, and then that, too, was swallowed by Russia.

Revolt and repression made up the history of Poland until the middle of the last century. Then a bitter silent acceptance of unavoidable conditions. But the spirit of nationality survived—ever, indeed, growing more acute and more in accord with the times.

The Poles have never ceased to play their part in the spiritual life of Europe. Music has been his special sphere. Chopin has all the world as a kingdom. Paderewski and a host of excellent musicians claim Poland as birthplace. Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis?" has a European reputation, and we do not forget that our own Joseph Conrad is a Pole.—*Express*.

CELEBRATING THE ARMISTICE IN LONDON.

A HONGKONG LADY'S DESCRIPTION.

The following extract from a letter written by a well known Hongkong lady, at present in England, gives, in natural phrases which seem to bubble from the pen, a very vivid picture of the joy which thrilled London when the Armistice terms were signed. The reference to the girls and the soldiers reminds us of the verse written *apropos* of Philip Gibbs' wonderful description of the redemption of Lille.

The hustled Hun has packed his bags,
(And carried off the dibs.)
But all the girls are waving flags
And kissing Philip Gibbs.

Human nature is the same all the world over.

The correspondent writes: "We are all so excited over the Armistice being signed to-day that we don't know what to do at all, at all. I was going up to London and then changed my mind, so now we are going into town to-night to see what's doing and if the lights are up. We have all our lights on and all the blinds up, and we just love it. Fancy it being quite safe for ships; how splendid the feeling is, almost too wonderful really to realise yet. To think all the guns are quiet, and all the men now there quite safe, but we cannot help feeling for the poor mothers and wives whose boys will never come back.

This morning we bought flags as the news came through about 11 o'clock and the house and cottage look very gay. I went up to London yesterday (Tuesday 12th) arriving there at 12 o'clock. I simply had to go up. Of course the people on Monday night were simply mad and the scenes beyond anything ever seen before, but yesterday they were still mad. We lunched at the Criterion, everyone jolly, and such a row as you never heard, and outside, crowds of people all doing most outlandish things, riding on the top of taxis, motor lorries full of cheering, singing girls and soldiers, a general hubbub of good tempered, jolly, happy people with a loud lifted off their minds that had been even heavier than they really knew; when it was lifted so suddenly, the reaction made them all, every one, old and young, light headed. It was difficult to look down on Piccadilly Circus and remember it as it was a week ago, less even. After lunch I walked round town all by myself and must confess to weeping hard, like a perfect ass, but the thing that finished me was a procession of blind men from St. Dunstan's, hundreds of them in lines of about a dozen, with V.A.D. at each end to guide them. They were all singing at the top of their voices, all with their faces turned up to the sky, and their poor eyes! some gone altogether, and some just dim, and they were singing for words, but every man was as cheerful and lively as scores of those who had never been near the fighting line. They are too wonderful, these blind men. There were processions passing all the time, and London was one big cheer. If you stood still and shut your eyes and listened, it seemed as if everyone in London was just cheering, and as soon as one lot left off another 10,000 took it up, and so it went on until we came home at midnight. We must have been shouting, singing, dancing, everybody throwing anything at anybody, and then I walked over to the Savoy, but they were all past help or sense there, so we walked down the Strand single file hand in hand, and such a row as you never heard, soldiers being kissed by all the girls they had a wonderful time. In Trafalgar Square there were several huge bonfires made of the great big signs that all round "Nelson"—"By War Bonds." The crowd had torn them down and were burning them up, although, of course, we surely will still have to buy War Bonds for some time to come. The great thing was to get hold of something to sing or shout, tin whistle, tin tray, box, or bell to ring, anything to make a noise, and of course shout at the same time. At the corner of Haymarket we came across a crowd playing "Nuts in May" right across the road; buses of course could not move. At another corner were girls very much the worse for wear, hair all down and dressed in flags, doing a one step that would have caused trouble at Government House. The doors of the tube station were shut and crowds were waiting outside, all quite cheerful and not minding at all being shut out. Piccadilly was, I think, the most difficult to cross as there were dancing parties at every point, and strings of people going round without breaking their line carrying flags for words, and one's heart beat double keep rising in one's throat when one came across a man and knew there was a dear one missing who would never come back to him in the joy of a peaceful England any more. All the time we were conscious of a deeper feeling somewhere behind all the laughter and song, and at the Savoy, on Monday, at lunch, a silent tear was drunk in memory of those who had given their lives for their country.

We walked up Regent Street, crowded all the way, and got a tube at last at Oxford Street, and no home to the strains of "God Save the King," and "Auld Lang Syne." And so we left them, those happy people once more at peace, and I am sure that there was not one that had not offered up a prayer of thankfulness to Heaven that it is all over. Thousands of mothers, wives, and sweethearts will sleep with easy hearts knowing their boys are safe on sea and land."

PEACE IN CHINA: PROPOSALS BY FOREIGN AND CHINESE JOURNALISTS.

SINCERE ATTEMPT TO SOLVE THE DIFFICULTIES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, January 7th.

The following resolutions have been adopted by a body of independent Chinese and foreign journalists in Peking, after exhaustive discussions, as a fair and reasonable platform on which to bring about internal peace and as basis for a uniform attitude in the discussion of these serious problems in the press.

1.—IN THE MATTER OF PARLIAMENT.

That the North and South Conference shall settle the principles to be followed in regard to the Seven disputed Articles of the Constitution, that is, whether the so-called American presidential system is to be followed in the matter of the Cabinet or the French system, also what powers are to be vested in the Chief Executive in regard to dissolution of Parliament, and what is his vote in parliamentary bills, etc.; and that when the principles have been so established the Canton Parliament, that is the old 1913 Parliament created under the Nanking Constitution to draft the Constitution, be instructed to conclude its work on the disputed articles, according to the principles laid down at the North and South Conference. When its work is concluded the Canton Parliament is to be held *ipso facto* dissolved. Also when the Peking Parliament has carried out the ruling of the Conference regarding the matter of the Vice-President, in accordance with Resolution 3 hereunder, it shall be held dissolved *ipso facto* in the same way as the Canton Parliament. A general election shall immediately follow the dissolution of the two Parliaments according to the general election law of 1913, Parliament to be convened on the date determined in the permanent constitution. The business remitted to the two Parliaments by the North and South Conference should be concluded within one month from the date on which it is so remitted.

2.—IN THE MATTER OF PRESIDENT.

The anomalous conditions existing in China to-day urgently demand President Hsu's retention for the five year term of his office. Therefore the Canton Parliament should forthwith proceed to the confirmation of President Hsu's election.

3.—IN THE MATTER OF VICE PRESIDENT.

With regard to the election of Vice-President, the North and South Conference should recommend either the election of a Southern non-militarist by the Canton Parliament prior to its dissolution; or that such election be postponed until the new Parliament be summoned.

4.—IN THE MATTER OF ARMIES.

That the universal military system obtaining throughout the world be adopted in China, with the abolition of all armies instituted in Yuan Shih-kai's regime for the military control of provinces, that is to say, that the military control be centralized in Peking; that the provincial capitals be entirely evacuated by the military forces and handed over to the control of the civil governors whose authority shall be supported by the requisite gendarmerie forces; and that all independent military organisations such as the Bureau of National Defence established in Peking shall be abolished forthwith; that a special body be created in Peking to deal with the question of disarmament of troops and their after employment.

5.—IN THE MATTER OF SECRET AGREEMENTS.

That the whole body of agreements and conventions made between China and any other Power during the period of the European War be published, and that steps be taken for the revision or rescission of such agreements and conventions as are harmful to China's interests.

6.—IN THE MATTER OF THE PLACE OF CONFERENCE.

That in view of the necessity of affording complete liberty and protection to every delegate present, the Conference be held as in 1911-12, in the Town Hall of the International Settlement at Shanghai.

7.—IN THE MATTER OF FAIRLY SUPPORT.

That inasmuch as China's interests are to-day so bound up with those of the Allies they give such friendly support as is deemed necessary for the actual carrying out of the decisions of the North and South Conference.

8.—IN THE MATTER OF FINANCE.

That inasmuch as an essential element in the settlement will be the extension of financial aid to China by her Allies, that such financial aid shall be carried out, that the Currency Agreement of 1911 so that an effective silver standard be established under the re-organized Government and the present disastrous financial conditions prevailing in Peking and the provinces be ameliorated.

THE FALLEN KAISER.

A BIOGRAPHY.

I.

In dealing with the life and personality of the ex-Kaiser it is right to take up, so far as it is already possible to do so, the historical attitude. Thereby, on the one hand, we yield in no way to that feeling of sentiment which often—and rightly often—tempts a writer to make out a case that is more than just for one who will have no further opportunity of doing evil in this world. For we do not believe that the evil which Wilhelm II. acted, thought, and taught is ended by his abdication. We believe that it is necessary to lay the greatest stress upon the fact that the influence which the character of the ex-Emperor exercised in life still exists in scarcely lessened force for the accident of his removal from power. Thereby, also, on the other hand, we are better able to make a distinction between the responsibility he must assume for the unspeakable wrong he has done to mankind and the details of that wrong—details with which we are not now immediately concerned. There is, perhaps, one word that should be said at the outset. In spite of what has been put forward by his champions, we believe that no indulgence can be claimed for him on the grounds of impaired mental capacity. It is even clear that one unceasing purpose ran through his life, and that had the alternative been offered to him as it was in fact offered—whether he would rather be known hereafter as the man who had caused more bloodshed, destruction, and suffering in the world than anyone who ever lived before or after him, or as a man who had been merely a good and beneficent ruler of his people, there can be no doubt as to the choice he would have made. He has achieved his purpose. The world is red with the blood and fire of his making. But it was especially his own people whom he wantonly sent to slaughter, starvation, and ruin irrevocable; it was especially his own empire which he dishonoured and brought utterly to naught.

Yet no man of our time—except, perhaps, Nicholas II. of Russia—had a nobler inheritance. The German Empire in 1888 was indeed a fair ground for the lot of any young Prince. Vast commercial wealth and a just ambition to excel the entire world in industry; a military reputation beyond rival on the earth; a docility of temperament in the German nation which made his people as wax in the new ruler's hands; great counsellors at home and great kindred in all the corners of Europe; personal qualities of at least an ingratiating type—all these combined to give the ex-Kaiser so divine an opportunity for good that his foul misuse of it is unpardonable, unpardonable.

THE RUIN OF GERMANY.

To-day he lives, dead. German industries are a living of the past, dead with the bowed colonial empire of which not a shred remains. His people have lost millions of the flower of their manhood, and are shackled with a load of debt that will deny them capital or credit for years to come. His empire has been reduced to a mass of shivering provinces, and in making the name of Germany noisome in the very markets in which his subjects had achieved their greatest successes. His people, of whom the war has exacted the heaviest toll from the very classes that had won them greatness and whose ill-fated residue can now be her produce nor rear men and women fit to maintain the power that once was theirs, gave their all into his care and charge—only to see it uselessly thrown away upon his personal vain-glory. As a king, he has been tried in the eternal balances, and he has been found wanting. As a man, he stood convicted of the graver accusation that he had from whose lips the name of God was rarely absent, he who boasted of the pre-eminence of his race in all that spelled civilisation, law, and high endeavour—inspired and rewarded the perpetual commission of atrocities such as stain the record of no human being since the days of his chosen hero and father, Charlemagne. The story of this most terrible and ignominious of all known catastrophes has still to be written, but this much may at least be said of him who consciously speeded towards the beginning of the end of his wretched reign. From a military point of view, the tragedy of Napoleon was not more complete. From every other standpoint there must be denied to Wilhelm II. even a touch of the grandeur with which the captive of St. Helena was invested during his life, and will be invested throughout all time.

How far the manifestations of what seemed peculiar in the character of the man were influenced by physical causes it is impossible to decide, though reference must of necessity be made to them. Certain it is that he was seriously handicapped throughout life by an accident to his left hand soon after his birth, and by a disease of the ear during his youth and manhood. The deplorable result of the former had surgery and medicine proved powerless to remedy. The ear disease was equally incurable and much more serious. Oberrheine is an ailment which may never prove fatal, but is frequently troublesome, especially after a cold in the head. Extreme nervous irritability is one of the symptoms of an acute attack, and brain trouble is the chief permanent danger. The line of demarcation between the two is sometimes shadowy in the extreme, and it is probable that the weathercock changes of mood to which he was subject may have been largely influenced by physical causes over which he possessed little control.

In his youth, the heir to the Imperial Throne received his first lessons in statecraft from the Iron Chancellor, who initiated him into the intricacies of foreign politics and the rules of the game of diplomacy as modified by Bismarck himself. An apt pupil and enthusiastic worshipper of Germany's greatest statesman, Prince Wilhelm boldly identified himself with the policy of his teacher. In this he was encouraged by his aged grandfather, who owed his crowns of King and Emperor to Bismarck, and who treated the young Prince as his immediate heir. The Crown Prince, Wilhelm's father, was known to be doomed to an early death, and extraordinary pains were taken by the old Kaiser to prepare his impulsive grandson for his future dignity, and to inspire him with respect for the principles on which he himself had governed. Chief among these was implicit confidence in the Chancellor and the maintenance of cordial relations with Russia. As we have said, the anticipations with regard to Frederick were fulfilled, and on June 15th, 1888, his son and heir ascended the Throne as Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The new Kaiser was an unknown quantity to his people. Ambition, it was whispered, made him jealous of the laurels of Frederick and Napoleon, and eager to fish for the marshal's baton in a sea of blood. His earliest proclamations were consequently drafted with a view to dispelling these misgivings. It is true that the two first, addressed to the army and the navy, and promulgated on the very day of his father's death, made known his desire that the bonds between Imperial forces on land and sea and their Sovereign commander should be drawn more closely than ever before. But on the fourth day of his reign appeared a proclamation to his people, whom he assured, in words meant to carry their father's like his father, he would show himself to be a true "prince of peace," fostering "piety and the fear of God," succouring the poor and oppressed, and upholding the cause of justice.

Home questions were thus dealt with in much the same spirit as that which had determined the line of action followed in the preceding reigns. The treatment of the problems of foreign policy in essentials was wisely left to the trusted Chancellor, while the cultivation of good relations with the heads of other States was taken in hand by the Kaiser, who devoted much of his time and a considerable portion of his revenue to this ornamental branch of diplomacy.

FALL OF BISMARCK.

Wilhelm's aim was to gain the personal friendship of the sovereigns of Europe by means more direct than what he regarded as the clumsy methods of diplomacy; his illusion lay in the belief that the cordiality of Courts would be followed by political advantages. He had always taken great credit to himself for his gift of finding the springs of action of other people, and of touching them when he wanted to influence their will. He was much mistaken. The amazing ignorance of psychology, individual and national alike, shown by German diplomats before and during the war, was largely due to the imperious interference in foreign affairs of a man who was not gifted with the rudiments of diplomatic or psychological instinct. There was no touch of such wisdom in Wilhelm. His cleverness was superficial, but effective. Had he been suddenly thrown adrift upon the world and forced to live by his wits, he would have succeeded in any vocation open to a man of general education, and added by technical training. Next to his great versatility, a splendid memory, a commanding presence, an unrestrained communicativeness, and an ever-ready reference to his ideals enabled him to make his way among his social inferiors. But he had no foresight, and his mental equipment was shallow. Prince Bismarck ominously shook his head. Still, despite the doubts which he felt and uttered as to the wisdom of these peripatetic politics and post-prandial discourses, the journeys, toasts, and speeches went on as before.

On January 1st, 1890, the Kaiser wrote to the Chancellor, expressing the hope that God would "for many years longer bestow on me the benefit of your tried and trusted counsel in my difficult and responsible post as ruler." Yet before that prayer was three months old Wilhelm had evicted Bismarck from his office and given him a successor in the person of General Caprivi. In a telegram which he despatched to a friend two days later he attributes this hasty dismissal to God himself: "It is so ordained for me by God, and it has to be borne even though I should fall under the burden. The post of officer of the watch on the ship of State has fallen to my lot." The effect of this step was intense and widespread. All but himself were filled with misgivings for the future. He, however, outlined his intentions in a speech, in which he said: "We Hohenzollerns accept our mission only from Heaven, and to Heaven we are answerable for the discharge of the duties it enjoins. It is by that conviction that I am actuated in accordance with that principle and am minded to work and to rule." It was the principle that he had adhered to throughout his life, and it is the principle that has laid his empire in the dust.

ALL-EMBRACING ACTIVITIES.

The Emperor was now his own master and Minister, and no doubt he was ignorant of his own inefficiency and his insatiable egotism. He meant well—perhaps too well. Besides being the Sovereign of his country and its almost unfettered guide in things political and military, he resolved to be the dispenser of culture as well as the source of power. Every science, art, and enterprise was to owe its impulse and receive its direction from himself, and works that lacked the hallmark of his approval were to be banned. Even religion, education, painting, and sculpture were to look to him for the necessary sanction of their every new development. He told his subjects

that the theatre should be "one of the weapons of the ruler." To the Education Congress he described himself as "the Supreme Bishop of the Church." He publicly encouraged the spread of religion chiefly as an efficacious antidote against "the spirit of revolt which is unsettling the minds of the people." He lauded artists pronounced by the generality of critics to be indifferent, rewarded his own favourites, forbade societies to give medals to those whom he failed to appreciate, and refused to allow monuments to be erected in his capital till the modifications suggested by his aesthetic sense had been carried out. The statue of the Sieges Allee—the cause of shame to German artists and merry bewilderment to foreign visitors—marks the stage in art perception that the Emperor had arrived at and tried to force upon his subjects—with very considerable success.

The Germans are a patient people, who can endure much without revolt and a good deal without murmur. But many of Wilhelm's most thoughtful subjects called in question his right to be obeyed in matters upon which he had no special qualification to speak. Thereupon he roundly declared that arts and sciences, universities, schools, and theatres should be "tools in the hands of the monarch." Moreover, in those spheres of mental and artistic activity where little could be effected except by inborn talent, he endeavoured to prove his competency by his own performances. Thus he wrote poems on Pagan gods and Christian painters; he composed music which was played by military bands; he drew up plans for fortresses and for Lutheran churches, made sketches for plastic groups, painted pictures with political tendencies; and sharply criticised the drama of the day. It will be remembered that when the Lucas family explained that a certain wax bust in Berlin was not by Leonardo da Vinci but by their father, an English modeller of the second quarter of the nineteenth century—he abruptly ended the discussion by declaring that Leonardo was the sculptor. Even after one of Mr. Lucas's discarded waistcoats had been discovered as the stuff of the bust, the Imperial mind could not admit its folly, and it remained in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, labelled with this proof of preposterous obstinacy. Among the many and heterogeneous characters which he united in his person were those of a King, statesman, supreme high marshal, lord high admiral, chief page, national architect, civil and military engineer, sculptor, poet, musician, and dramatic critic.

ABSURD ABDICATION.

Wilhelm II. was a safe butt for flattery. He once summed up his attitude towards himself in a way that from an English point of view will throw much light upon his character. He once proudly said, "I never forget—not even when I am sitting on the edge of my bed in my night-shirt—I never forget that I am German Emperor and King of Prussia." Courtiers, journalists, and a large number of interested time-servers, applauded to the skies every act of the ruler, however opportune. They proclaimed him a genius, and pointed in triumph to his faults and illusions which he had in common with some of the world's greatest men. No monarch since the days of Nero and Caligula was ever nearer apothecosis during his lifetime than Kaiser Wilhelm II. (born afterwards Prince) of Prussia, the Emperor's favourite apostrophe phrased his Sovereign as a medieval minstrel would his lady-love, and put it on record that we need him as we need our daily bread, the sun. His brother, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, before starting with his "mailed fist" for the East (1897), in a speech described Wilhelm II. as his "hallowed brother," who wore a crown of thorns, and thanked Heaven that it had fallen to his (Heinrich's) "happy lot" to go forth "to preach the gospel of Wilhelm II."

Criticism of any kind was gall and wormwood to the Kaiser. Trials for treason-felony and insults to Majesty grew frequent. The number, however, of the discontented increased, and there was no lack of writers to act as their spokesmen. Some of these journalists were in league with the grand frondeur, Prince Bismarck, who never ceased to be a thorn in the side of his master. He supplied them with such vital facts and commentaries, and they worked these up into caustic literary forms.

Prince Bismarck's retirement coincided with the beginning of a new era in the home and foreign policy of the Empire. The same barren oscillation in attitude from one to another was noticeable in almost every work to which the young Emperor set his hand. His attitude towards the Socialist party at home was equally spasmodic in character, and still more unsuccessful in its results. He began, indeed, by a wise and courageous refusal to renew the coercive laws against the Socialists which Bismarck had inaugurated, but he followed up this salutary forbearance by a series of bodacious threats to annihilate them if they broke the law, which it was unwise to utter, because impossible to fulfil. The result was natural enough. Before he had been trying these "Socialists in the Empire had trebled. This unexpected result seems to have made an impression upon his mind; his attitude wavered, and he made use of expressions which were construed as the symptoms of a willingness to "treat Socialists as members of a political party rather than traitors and outlaws. This third volte-face conciliated no one, so he rapidly executed a fourth—no more successful than the others. At the outbreak of war he pompously declared that he knew no parties—only Germans. And again his subsequent actions gave the lie to his words.

His interest in his soldiers never flagged. And yet he did his best to divorce the army from the nation, to put their interests in opposition to the feeling between them which favoured a unity, and his unwieldy words on this subject lent a handle to severe criticism and biting criticism.—*Daily Telegraph*.

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KAISERISM AND AFTER THE NEW REGIME.

[BY "THE LONDON TIMES" CORRESPONDENT
FORMERLY IN BERLIN.]

The German Empire is in process of dissolution. On the one hand, Socialist organizations, borrowing their name but not as yet, it would seem, their methods from the Russian Soviets, are assuming local powers, seizing the military and administrative machinery, and endeavouring to establish the new order. On the other hand, the Imperial Constitution and the Constitutions of the States are going by the board, and the German Socialist Majority, at first by the use of constitutional or semi-constitutional forms, is assuming responsibility.

As yet it is impossible to estimate the real situation. Upon the whole, the initial movements appear to have been orderly. But news now flows irregularly out of Germany and through uncertain channels. We do not yet know whether the local risings are initiated from a single centre, and still less whether the Socialist leaders are working feverishly to dominate and to co-ordinate. As yet we hear little or nothing of the revolutionary factors outside the Socialist Majority, almost nothing of the Socialist Minority except that the Socialist Majority eagerly invites their co-operation, nothing of the extremists except that Herr Liebknecht appears to be taking part in the organized demonstrations in Berlin—and, again, nothing of the Junkers and industrialists, and nothing of the Bureaucracy, upon whose attitude almost everything, and especially the goods supply and transport, must depend in the coming days.

The constitutional upheaval is sweeping enough. All over Germany dynasties and powers are disappearing from view. Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, the Mecklenburgs, Brunswick, Hesse, and the list is not complete—are suppressing their Governments, and Hamburg and Bremen are becoming "Republics" in fact as well as in name. Meanwhile everything indicates that the nominal control of the Empire for what that at the moment is worth, has passed by very rapid stages from the Kaiser to a predominantly Socialist Government.

THE NEW LEADERS.

As has already been said, the main feature of the new control is the assumption of responsibility by the Majority Socialists.

Herr Fritz Ebert was Joint-President with Herr Hugo Haase of the Socialist Party at the outbreak of war, while Haase was then chairman of the Party in the Reichstag. When Haase withdrew and ultimately became one of the leaders of the Socialist Minority, Ebert was associated with Scheidemann, and when Scheidemann became a Secretary of State under Prince Max of Baden, Ebert was the sole leader in the Reichstag, and in that capacity is the natural candidate for power under existing circumstances. Ebert is 47 years of age. The son of a master tailor of Heidelberg, he learnt the trade of a saddler, but at the age of 21 became a Socialist journalist and official, and ever since has been connected with the Party administration. He is regarded as a plain, hard-headed man of the bureaucratic type. He has kept out of the limelight of which Scheidemann has enjoyed so much, and has been merely known as a leading party to all the operations of the Socialist Majority during the war. He was one of the Socialist delegates at Stockholm, where he protested against any international conference discussing the question of "guilt," or the responsibility for the war. Again, he was one of the party which in July, 1917, had a friendly meeting with the Kaiser in Herr Helfferich's garden in Berlin. In a word, the present claimants are those who hitherto have been the Imperial Socialists, or, as Herr Bernstein called them, "the under-bearers" of the Imperial Government. Times have changed, and we shall soon know what the Eberts and Scheidemanns have to say for themselves.

It is certainly very remarkable—whatever may be happening in other States—that the Socialist Majority has taken control in Munich as well as in Berlin, while their close colleagues are also dominating the present regime in German Austria. Herr Kurt Eisner, the new Bavarian "Prime Minister," was formerly a Socialist of a very conservative type, who, however, has lately been leading the South German assault upon the Kaiser. Herr Auer is an "intellectual" and an expert on criminology, who in the early stages of the war was employed by the German Government as a missionary to the Socialists in the occupied districts of France. He was one of the chairmen of the Socialist Congress at Wurzberg in 1917.

"THE HYMN OF HATE."

The amazing psychology of the Germans was never more clearly demonstrated than in the wild enthusiasm with which Ernst Lissauer's "Hymn of Hate" against England was received. Lissauer was decorated by the Kaiser, while his "hymn" was recited at thousands of public meetings and taught to millions of school children in the State Schools of the country by order of the Governments of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Wurtemberg. The third and final verse of the notorious jingle was as follows:—

Take thou the peoples of earth in pay,
Reid up thy ramparts with bars of gold,
Sow the sea flood with grow upon grow,
Thou reckonest well, yet not enough well,
What care we for Russian and French?
Blow against blow and shock against shock.
We fight the fight with bronze and steel,
And carve a peace for ever and aye.
Thou wilt not abide with a lasting hate,
We will not abide from our hate,
Hate by water and hate by land,
Hate of the workers and hate of the crowned,
Throttling hate of seventy million,
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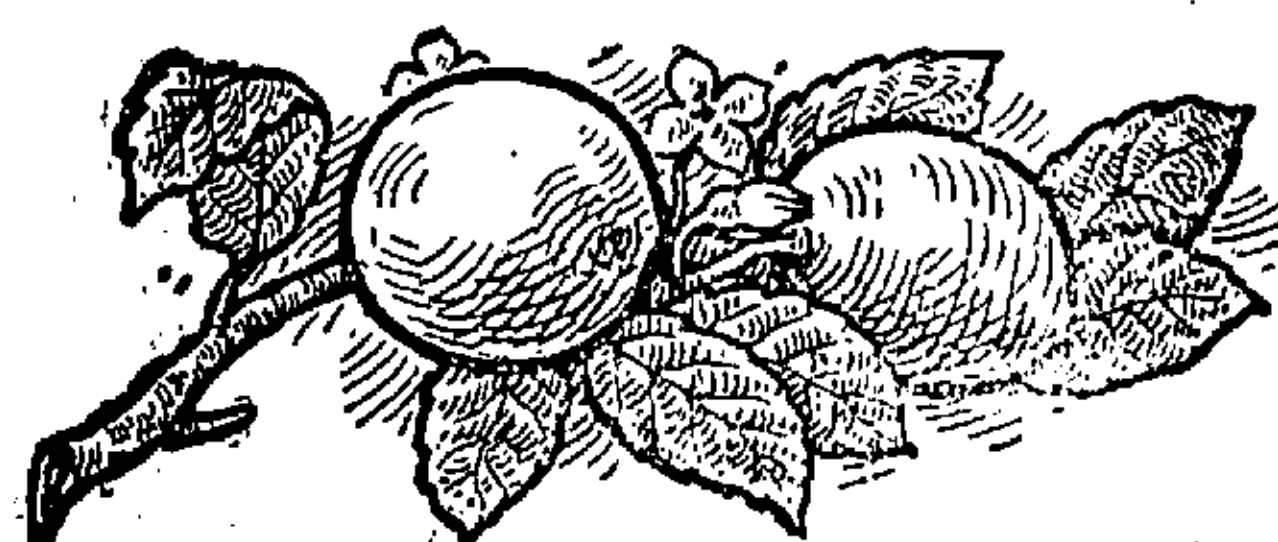
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RESTORATION OF CREDIT.

In an interim report issued recently, Lord Curzon's Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges after the War outline the measures which they consider necessary to meet the serious currency difficulties which will confront the country when peace is restored. In an introductory paragraph they state:

"Our conclusions upon the subjects dealt with are unanimous, and we cannot too strongly emphasize our opinion that the application, at the earliest possible date, of the main principles on which they are based is of vital necessity to the financial stability and well-being of the country. Nothing can contribute more to a speedy recovery from the effects of the war, and to the rehabilitation of the foreign exchanges, than the re-establishment of the currency upon a sound basis. Indeed, a sound system of currency will in itself secure equilibrium in those exchanges, and render unnecessary the continued resort to emergency expedients. In our inquiry we have had in view the conditions which are likely to prevail during the ten years immediately following the end of the war, and we think that the whole subject should be again reviewed not later than the end of that period."

It is pointed out that before the war the country possessed a complete and effective gold standard. The provisions of the Bank Act, 1844, operated automatically to correct unfavourable exchanges and to check undue expansions of credit. During the war the conditions necessary to the maintenance of that standard have ceased to exist. The main cause has been the growth of credit due to Government borrowing from the Bank of England and other banks for war needs. The unlimited issue of Currency Notes has been both an inevitable consequence and a necessary condition of this growth of credit.

In the Committee's opinion it is imperative that after the war the conditions necessary to the maintenance of an effective gold standard should be restored without delay. Unless the machinery which long experience has shown to be the only effective remedy for an adverse balance of trade and an undue growth of credit is once more brought into play, there will be grave danger of a progressive credit expansion which will result in a foreign drain of gold menacing the convertibility of our note issue, and so jeopardising the international trade position of the country. The pre-requisites for the restoration of an effective gold standard are laid down by the Committee as follows:

(a) The cessation of Government borrowing as soon as possible after the war. We recommend that at the earliest possible moment an adequate sinking fund should be provided out of revenue, so that there may be a regular annual reduction of capital liabilities, more especially those which constitute the floating debt.

(b) The recognised machinery, namely, the raising and making effective of the Bank of England discount rate, which before the war operated to check a foreign drain of gold and the speculative expansion of credit in this country, must be kept in working order. This necessity cannot, and should not be, evaded by any attempt to continue differential rates for home and foreign money after the war.

(c) The issue of fiduciary notes should, as soon as practicable, once more be limited by law, and the present arrangements under which deposits at the Bank of England may be exchanged for legal tender currency without affecting the reserve of the banking department should be terminated at the earliest possible moment. Subject to transitional arrangements as regards currency notes and to any special arrangements in regard to Scotland and Ireland which we may have to propose later, we recommend that the note issue should be entirely in the hands of the Bank of England. The notes should be payable in London only, and should be legal tender throughout the United Kingdom.

On the subject of Government borrowing, the Committee remark that it is of the utmost importance that repayment of debt should not be offset by fresh borrowings for capital expenditure. They are aware that immediately after the war there will be strong pressure for capital expenditure by the State in many forms for reconstruction purposes. But it is essential to the restoration of an effective gold standard that the money for such expenditure should not be provided by the creation of new credit, and that, so far as such expenditure is undertaken at all, it should be undertaken with great caution. The necessity of providing for our indispensable supplies of food and raw materials from abroad, and for arrears of repairs to manufacturing plants and the transport system at home will limit the savings available for new capital expenditure for a considerable period. The caution is particularly applicable to far-reaching schemes of housing and other development schemes. The shortage of real capital must be made good by genuine savings. It cannot be met by the creation of fresh purchasing power in the form of bank advances to the Government or to manufacturers under Government guarantee or otherwise, and any resort to such expedients can only aggravate the evil and retard, possibly for generations, the recovery of the country from the losses sustained during the war.

As regards the control of the note issue, the Committee make the following observations:

While the obligation to pay both Bank of England notes and currency notes in gold on demand should be maintained, it is not necessary or desirable that there should be any early resumption of the internal circulation of gold coin.

While the import of gold should be free from all restrictions, it is convenient that the Bank of England should have cognisance of all gold exports, and we recommend that the export of gold coin or bullion should be subject to the condition that such coin and bullion has been obtained from the Bank for the purpose. The Bank should be under obligation to supply gold for export in exchange for its notes.

In view of the withdrawal of gold from circulation we recommend that the gold reserves of the country should be held by one central institution, and that all banks should transfer any gold now held by them to the Bank of England.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SOUL OF THE HUN.
A NOTE OF WARNING.

[BY JACQUES D'URVILLE.]

Germany has capitulated—the ultimate end which was predicted by everybody. It must be understood, however, that her war-harness, so carefully looked after for forty-seven years, despite the formidable blows which it has received, is still capable of offering some resistance to outside forces; but the military power of a State, as soon as its armies become formed by armed citizens, is completely subject to the moral of its peoples and the internal condition of its territories. Now the German moral, almost completely destroyed by the agonies of fifty months of war and by a series of heart-breaking disillusion, has given way completely before the menace of invasion.

One can easily judge to-day what would have been a German peace if the Imperial armies had not been shattered. For all the events of the last few days have been the direct consequences of the non-existence of these armies. In spite of this, the Bau-Germans unflinchingly avow that German military power did not show the slightest sign of weakening until revolution came. On the contrary, it is from the military defeat that the panic has sprung, bringing about the subsequent disorders.

GERMANY'S ONE REBUT. This statement is sufficient to prove that the democratic conversion of Germany is not kindred to our ideas or our principles. It has not been the outcome of the nobly moralistic suggestions of President Wilson, or the result of a combined effort by a degraded people to throw off the mantle of servility. It is only the unworthy product of a movement of fury that the German population has made against the criminals, guilty of having precipitated them from the heights of an audacious and nearly realised dream of glory into an abyss of failure and disorders.

Does the Hun possess a soul at all? No more to-day than yesterday does he repent of the atrocities that he has committed. He is only worried by the responsibilities which he has incurred. The only sincere regret that occupies his thoughts is the fact that he has lost the war, and his principal occupation is to save as much as he can from the ruin of his Empire. He has not shown a single feeling of gratitude to the Entente, which by rights should have completely annihilated everything German, and could have, under the name of reprisals, carried on the war in the enemy territory. As a reward for this generous and brave conduct, the Press of the lands beyond the Rhine has had nothing but sarcasm. It has made allusion to the foolishness arising from reality of Rome annihilating Carthage, and while, even after the signing of the armistice, a furious bombardment brought death and ruin to the inhabitants of Metz and of Charleville, while the German soldiers robbed and murdered the innocent Belgians in the streets of Brussels, the German women, who have never lifted their voices on the behalf of the thousands of victims of their own sex who have been left to the tender mercies of a drunken soldiery, have appealed for mercy from the women of the Entente. The nature of the Hun's defeat has not modified him in the slightest, and we must still be very careful in our dealings with him.

A FAREWELL REVOLUTION. Besides, everything appears to be more or less fixed at this. The Hun Revolution, where the revolutionaries are represented by the German propagandists, dangerous and bloodthirsty Bolsheviks, only as the red flag of "Conscience" is a means of fraternising with the bourgeois and of gaining power, either by the accomplishment of Socialists like Scheidemann or Erzberger, or by the efforts of Pan-Germans like Solf or the recent Chancellor of the Empire, Ebert, who, in his late for England, is a long way from nothing else but the burning of London.

Now that the Prussian Imperialism and militarism is no more, even Hindenburg, left at the head of the forces in the field, has not spoken his last word. Ebert, Scheidemann, and their supporters utter revolutionary sentiments, hiding the point of their soldier's helmet under the Phrygian cap. Whatever might be the eloquence behind which they are sheltering, their souls remain like their ambitions, their lusts, and their hatreds. Do not forget that as a result of the democratic movement of this there came the man of iron who brought about German unity, which was the prelude to the world-ambitions of present-day Germany.

If it should unfortunately happen that a Germany of eighty million inhabitants, retaining her unity, her prestige, her power of economic and military attraction, shall be left to prosper by the side of young nations founded from the ruins of Austria and Russia, France and England, in fifty years' time, will have to battle once more against the might of a reconstructed Germany. Let us remember Turkey and the Balkans—Covenant countries. Pull Mall Gazette.

Having carefully considered various proposals, placed before them as regards the basis of the fiduciary note issue, the Committee recommend that the principle of the Bank Charter Act, 1844, should be maintained—namely, that there should be a fixed fiduciary issue beyond which notes should only be issued in exchange for gold. Provision for an emergency scale, however, be made by enabling the Bank of England, with the consent of the Treasury, temporarily to issue notes in excess of the legal limit. Publication by the banks of a monthly statement in a prescribed form is advocated.

As it is not considered practicable to fix any precise figure for the fiduciary note issue immediately after the war, the Committee think it desirable to fix the amount which should be aimed at as the central gold reserve, and suggest in the first instance, £160,000,000. Until this amount has been reached and maintained concurrently with a satisfactory foreign exchange position for at least a year, the policy of cautious reduction of the uncovered note issue should be followed. When the exchanges are working normally on the basis of a minimum reserve of £160,000,000, the position should again be reviewed in the light of the dimensions of the fiduciary issue as it then exists. When the fiduciary portion of the issue has been reduced to an amount which experience shows to be consistent with the maintenance of a central gold reserve of £160,000,000, the outstanding currency notes should be retired and replaced by Bank of England notes of low denomination.

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All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 16th January, 1919, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th January, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, January 11th, 1919.

S.S. "PORTOES."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd inst., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. J. TOURTEL, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 12th January 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer

"SITOEONDO"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st January will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, January 14th, 1919.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELJERMAN" LINE.

(KILFEEHAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"TAMAU"	On 17th Jan. Noon.
CHEFOO and CHINWANGTAO	"CHINKIANG"	On 17th Jan. Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 19th Jan. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"TEAN"	On 20th Jan. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 21st Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Jan. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHOW"	On 26th Jan. 2 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent catering.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"MAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 21st Jan. at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake) Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN
CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to—

DAVID WASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT,
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about 1919	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.
NELLORE	26th March.	30th April.	10th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	...	29th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about
NORE DUNERA	18th January, at 4 P.M. 28th January.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

* For Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DRUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, etc., apply to
E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU 12,390 tons	Tues. 21st Jan. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 15,980 tons	Fri. 17th Jan. at 4 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU 13,760 tons	Sat. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	AKITA MARU 8,760 tons	Sun. 19th Jan.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	TAMBA MARU 12,510 tons	Fri. 24th Jan. at 11 A.M.
	MISHIMA MARU 15,980 tons	Fri. 7th Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBUANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	Mon. 3rd Feb. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, FRA NCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 tons	Wed. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TAIAN MARU 7,000 tons	Fri. 24th Jan.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	SHINCHIKU MARU 7,000 tons	Fri. 25th Jan.
	KEIFUKU MARU	Sat. 25th Jan.

† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... Tues. 21st Jan. at 11 A.M.
† FUSHIMI MARU ... Thurs. 27th Mar. at 11 A.M.
† Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone 755 and 133

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBURIA MARU	20,000	27th Jan. 1919.
TENYO MARU	28,000	5th Feb.
KOREA MARU	30,000	10th Feb. From Kobe.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th Mar. 1919.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIOA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	...	Mar. 18th 1919.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	May 7th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANARIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.
Telephones 2276 and 2278.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

For MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, Etc.
"SPHINX" ... on or about Feb. 3rd.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTEL,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"LUZON MARU" Wednesday, 12th February, at Noon.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN, via SINGAPORE.

"SUMARTA MARU" Saturday 16th February, Noon.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KENKON MARU" Friday, 31st January, 10 a.m.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

* CHICAGO MARU—Wednesday, 22nd January, at 10 A.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 19th January, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,300 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" Feb. 6th.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTERT, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, 105 Hong Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
STRAITS	None	19th Jan.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hongkong	Nippon Maru	Friday, 17th, 8.00 A.M.
Port Bayard	Wing Hong	Friday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Chiofo	Chiofo	Friday, 17th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Tamara	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Japan via Yokohama	Matsumoto Maru	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Rocho	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy	Yuenwen	Friday, 17th, 11.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Prudence	Friday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Chippahing	Friday, 17th, 5.00 P.M.
Chiofo		
Swatow and Straits	Isawa	Sunday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kailona	Sunday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou via Keelung	Anakusa Maru	Sunday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via Moji	Nor	Sunday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Teian	Monday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, Europe via Victoria, B.C.	Kalori Maru	Tuesday, 21st, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Singap	Tuesday, 21st, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Fuzhou	Hai Hwa	Tuesday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	Chicago Maru	Wednesday, 22nd, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Saigun	Thursday, 23rd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Saturday, 25th, 2.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

JUST RECEIVED
Priced Catalogue
of
WAR STAMPS
and Stamps issued in consequence
of the War.
S. G.
WAR ALBUMS
for the provisional issue of the
Allied Powers and Neutral
Countries.
GRACA & CO.
No. 16, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG
P.O. Box 620. [73]

DAIRY FARM NEWS
Butchers' Meats
BEEF. MUTTON. LAMB.
RABBITS. HARES.
SAUSAGES BRAWN.

PRESSED BEEF.
PURITY. EXCELLENCE. [69]

PREVENT DISEASE
"INSECTOX"
IMPROVED "HEPPELL'S FLY
SPRAY."
SUPPRESS FLIES, MOSQUITOES AND OTHER
INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.
"INSECTOX OUTFITS" consisting of
the "Household Insecto" and
Price \$4.00
"HOUSEHOLD INSECTOX" for use
in home, hospital, etc.
"CRUDE INSECTOX" Refills extra
strong, for use in camp,
Price \$1.30 per tin.
"HORTICULTURAL INSECTOX" for use
on plants, etc.
Price 70c per tin.
On sale at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.,
Hongkong and Kowloon, BAKELLY CO.,
Hongkong and Leading Stores.
FRANK SMITH & Co.,
Sole Agents. [170]

NOTICE.

You want a reliable WATCH
Call at JAMES STEER,
watchmaker, watchmaker and
Jeweller,
9, Ice House Street
No. 2877 [135]

WEATHER REPORT.

January 16th, at 11.40.—No return from
Japan and Philippines. Pressure has de-
creased slightly over the Philippines, and
increased slightly to moderately elsewhere.
An anti-cyclone over N. China, and fresh to
strong northerly will prevail along the China
coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total
since January 1st, 0.29 inches, against an
average of 0.45 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—
District Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Rock — (N.E. winds,
fresh; cloudy,
drizzling rain,
or mist
Formosa Channel — (North winds,
strong.)

South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Lanchow) No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The same as
Hongkong and Hainan) No. 1.

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITER-
RANEAN PORTS &c.
LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying
His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched
from this port as usual, taking Passengers
and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers
accommodation in the connecting vessel,
secured before departure from Hongkong.
Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangements) will be
conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to
Bombay and there transhipped to the
onward Steamer for Marseilles and
London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc
apply to:
E. V. D. PARK,
Superintendent.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,
TOP Floor,
HONGKONG
Telephone No. 1833. [70]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

January 16th	
CN LONDON —	
Telegraphic Transfer	2.37
Bank Bills, on demand	3.24
Bank Bills at 3 days' sight	2.45
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2.45
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3.42
Documentary Bills at 4 months' sight	2.55
ON PARIS —	
Bank Bills, on demand	488
Credits, at 4 months' sight	445
ON NEW YORK —	
Bank Bills, on demand	78 1/2
Credits at 60 days' sight	—
ON BOMBAY —	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON CALCUTTA —	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
ON SHANGHAI —	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	150
ON YOKOHAMA — On demand	150
ON MANILA — On demand — Pesos	140
ON SINGAPORE — On demand	140
ON BATAVIA — On demand	140
ON HONGKONG — On demand	44 1/2 p.m.
ON SINGAPORE — On demand	44 1/2 p.m.
ON BANGKOK — On demand	48
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 6.95
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per ton	\$45.61
SILVER per oz	48 1/2

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

8.15 p.m.—Edgar Warwick at the Theatre
Royal.
9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

TO-MORROW.

11 a.m.—Auction of Wines, Spirits, Ale
and Stout, by Mr. A. G. da Rocha.

Monday, Jan. 20th:—
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at
Public Work Department.
9.15 p.m.—Howitt-Phillips Comedy
Co. at the Theatre Royal. "Peg O'
My Heart."

Tuesday, Jan. 21st:—
Noon—Annual General Meeting of the
Hongkong Benevolent Society at the
City Hall.

Wednesday, Jan. 22nd:—
11.30 a.m.—West Point Building Co., Ltd.,
Meeting of Shareholders.
11.45 p.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.,
Meeting of Shareholders.
Noon—Hongkong Land Investment and
Agency Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.
12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Land Reclamation
Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Tuesday, Feb. 11th:—
Noon—Hongkong Canton & Macao Steam-
boat Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

BROSSARD & MOPIN,

CIVIL ENGINEERS.
KING'S BUILDINGS HONGKONG.
REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS.
Agencies:—SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEKING and TIENTSIN.

REINFORCED CONCRETE
IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE-
PROOF AND OFFERS
SUBSTANTIAL RESIST-
ANCE TO EARTHQUAKE
SHOCK.

Estimates on Application to the above or to the Agents.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD..

14, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE
(FRENCH BANK)

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon
Batavia Shanghai
Canton Moukete
Djibouti Noumea
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Peking
Hanoi Pnom-Penh
Vladivostok

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National
d'Escompte de Paris; Credit
Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des
Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et
Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial
and Union Bank of England Ltd.;
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and
exchange business transacted.
A. SIRE,
Acting Manager,
Hongkong, October 21st, 1918 [70]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE
CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... (Francs) 45,000,000
PAID UP ... " 22,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000)

subscribed by the Government
of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Peking
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hongkong
Saigon
Haiphong
Yunnanfu

IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour l'Avance-
ment du Developpement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France.

IN LONDON: London County Westminster &
Ferry Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank
Ltd.

IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial
Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: (HIBANKIND).
Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed
Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.
Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road.
Tel. 2440.
Hongkong September 20th, 1918 [65]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1898.
Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... " 25,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka.
FORMOSA—Ginsu, Keelung, Keelung,
Pusan, Shimonoseki, Makung, Taihoku,
Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen,
Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiating,
Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Sourabaya,
Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London,
New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK, LONDON AND
SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Com-
mercial Centres in the European Continent,
Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan,
Indo China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands,
Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia,
America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted
on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, January 7th, 1919. [52]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the
Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent.
per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund " 25,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or
shorter periods at rates which will be quoted
on application.
T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, May 10th, 1917. [64]

Printed and Published by HARRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 114, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.
London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

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"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS



It's the same sweet
"Three Castles"
Virginia Cigarette you
have always smoked,
made in a larger size.

Ask for the
Magnum size

"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

HONGKONG AND T
BANKING CORPORA

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
 sterling
 £1,500,000, at 2/— \$15,000,000
 Silver \$15,000,000
 \$34,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. COMPTON, Esq. Hon. Mr. D. Lendale
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dowell F. V. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER
& PARKS BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per
cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " " " "
" 12 " 4 " " " " "
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager
Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [9]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid-up " 625,000
Reserve Fund " 650,000

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

Branches:
Bombay Calcutta Karachi Penang
Canton Hongkong Koda Bharu Rangoon
Colombo Howrah Kuala Lumpur Shanghai
Delhi Madras Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts
at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance
and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be
ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDES,
Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, December 28th, 1918. [64]